

D 101.85: 8/6

# INSCOM *Journal*

July/August 1985

**470TH MI GP**



**PANAMA**

# Viewpoint

Change is good. This statement may be based on the philosophy that one learns from the past as one builds on the old foundation to begin the new one. Change can occur with organizations as well as personnel.

The INSCOM Headquarters has started the process of changing. It will become a one-location headquarters. Headquarters' elements at Fort Meade will relocate to Arlington Hall Station. Eventually, the consolidated Headquarters will relocate to Fort Belvoir.

The INSCOM Public Affairs Office has also experienced a change. Lt. Col. William S. Birdseye said goodbye to INSCOM and left for "The Big Building"—the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) at the Pentagon.

The new INSCOM Public Affairs Officer is Lt. Col. Richard P. Holk. He came to us from the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center in Alexandria, Virginia. Prior to his tour at MILPERCEN, Lt. Col. Holk worked for INSCOM in the mid 70s and for 3rd Support Command in Germany.

These changes, like all changes, are dynamic. It is not just one organization, INSCOM, or one office, PAO, that will experience the change. MILPERCEN, SecDef, AHS, Fort Meade, Fort Belvoir, to name a few, will all experience the change.

# INSCOM *Journal*

**COMMANDER**  
Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster

**DEPUTY COMMANDER**  
Brig. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon

**COMMAND SERGEANT  
MAJOR**  
CSM Sammy W. Wise

**PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER**  
Lt. Col. Richard P. Holk

**EDITOR**  
Phoebe Russo

**ART DIRECTOR**  
Dietra D. Watson

**STAFF WRITER**  
Deidre A. Hoehn

The *INSCOM Journal* (ISSN 0270-8906) is published monthly except January and July (combination issues for January/February and July/August) by the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA 22212. Second class postage paid at Arlington, VA. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the *INSCOM Journal*, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, ATTN: IAPA, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA 22212.

The *INSCOM Journal* is the unofficial Command Information publication authorized under the provisions of AR 360-81. It is produced by photo-offset and serves as an educational, informational, and professional medium for the members of USAINSCOM and other members of the intelligence community. Circulation is 6,000 copies per issue. Unless otherwise stated, opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of HQ USAINSCOM or Department of the Army. Further, unless stated, *INSCOM Journal* articles are not generally copyrighted and may be reprinted with proper credit given. Articles printed in the *INSCOM Journal* with the notation "used with permission" will not be reprinted in other publications unless permission is granted by the original source. Manuscripts and photos submitted for publication, or correspondence concerning the *INSCOM Journal* should be mailed to HQ USAINSCOM, ATTN: IAPA, *INSCOM Journal*, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA 22212. Telephone: AC 202-692-5496/5346 or Autovon 222-5496/5346.

Commander's Corner	2
Flag Day 1985—what she has seen	3
Happy Birthday, U.S. Army	4
Leadership qualities discussed	5
Airborne	6
Recognition	8
Augsburg celebrates 2000 years	9
German Volksmarch	11
Caddyshack	13
IDHS at work	14
INSCOM consolidation and relocation	16
Logistics Conference	18
Reenlistment Conference	19
Special 'Pull-Out' Section:	
470th MI Group	21-28
Family Album	29-30
For Your Information	31-45
Sports	46-49

Our issue this month features the 470th Military Intelligence Group in Panama. Come with us on our tour of the area.





Our military awards program is a great way for INSCOM and the Army to give formal recognition for extraordinary achievements or services and, largely, I am pleased with the way the program is functioning throughout the command.

The military profession has used ribbons and medals for centuries to recognize valor, achievement, and service where other recognition or rewards seemed inadequate or inappropriate compensation for patriots. It is with the emotion, pride, and sentiment which awards bring to the recipient, his family, and friends, that our program is judged. Because of this sensitiveness, we will never be able to provide the equity we desire. However, with our collective judgment in the system we have established, I hope we can come close to equity.

I want us to recognize excellence and dedication via our awards program, whether it is for unique achievement or for the completion of outstanding service at the end of an individual's tour of duty.

In reviewing the results of our awards boards, I have noted a general trend toward increased verbiage and expanded job description types of narratives in the recommendations for awards. There has been a corresponding decrease in substantive information about what exceptional or outstanding accomplishments were performed by the individual.

My guidance to commanders and awards boards is, "Don't penalize the nominee for the grammatical or typographical errors of the recommender, but do demand that the system be protected from an 'automatic' end of tour

award without merit; stop expanded job description narratives; and have recommenders put down the 'meat' (i.e., what did this individual do that really warrants the special recognition of an award). If you can't find any 'meat,' perhaps an award is not appropriate." My board at the Headquarters looks for outstanding initiatives, actions, and accomplishments beyond the scope of an individual's normal job.

Army regulations require that valid recommendations provide substantive information in justification. Each person who initiates or endorses an award should, of course, be familiar with the guidelines established in AR 672-5-1 and USAINSCOM Supplement 1 to AR 672-5-1 which prescribe the criteria for various levels of awards. We must be sensitive to those criteria in order to avoid inflation in the awards system—inflation which may ultimately degrade the award process and deny exceptional soldiers the recognition they deserve.

I want to keep integrity in our awards system and keep it available for recognition of truly deserving INSCOMers. We must all work together to assure that outstanding achievements and service are appropriately recognized and are rewarded. We can do this only when recommendations are made for the proper level of award and accurately present the facts and relate the positive impact a member has had on the command, and are not merely a list of superlatives without substance. Let's work together to make that happen.

Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster



## Flag Day 1985— what she has seen

Created June 14, 1777, in Philadelphia, she has grown from 13 stars and stripes to today's 50 stars and 13 stripes.

She has watched a nation grow and develop. She has seen the North Pole, the moon, her country at war and at peace. She was first saluted by a foreign country when the vessel "Ranger" sailed into Quiberan Bay on France's northwest coast in 1778.

Her colors have been paraded down main streets

across America. You can see her flying, day and night.

She has seen the eyes of a child struggling to say the pledge of allegiance for the first time. She was there when the young cub scout earned his first badge.

She has seen the sorrow of a family when a service member was buried. She has witnessed joy, too. She was there when you graduated from high school.

She has seen her country's

presidents take the oath of office. She has been in the courtroom keeping an eye on liberty and justice. She flies proudly over city hall, watching her community grow.

She is the flag of the United States of America. And now, as her people celebrate her birth, she is seeing the promise of her nation strive for peace and freedom for all mankind.

(Editor's note: This is an AR-NEWS release.)





# Happy Birthday, U.S. Army

by Capt. Stephen A. Lawrence,  
Field Station San Antonio

In early 1775, the separate states voted to convene a Continental Congress. This was to address grievances against the British crown.

One of the first acts of this body was to authorize a Continental Army for the common defense. This, the founding of our Army, was almost 13 months prior to the Declaration of Independence. In effect, we were an Army without a country (and criminals by British law; those states'

leaders who were caught were hanged).

Those forces raised were regimental contingents from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. Other provisions of this act specified organization, equipment, and rank/wage scales. Their first assigned mission was to dispatch to Boston to assist in driving out the British (although too late to assist at Bunker Hill).

What was the significance of this event? Quite simply, this was the first instance in which the separate colonies banded together to organize for armed revolutionary struggle against a common enemy. In addition, it was the opening of an eight year struggle throughout the colonies.

This was a war, in which we were outmanned, outgunned, and isolated. It was a war that Thomas Paine's patriots won. Happy Birthday, U. S. Army.

# Leadership qualities discussed

by Ann Keays, TRADOC

---

Confidence is one important quality a leader should possess, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army Gen. Maxwell R. Thurman recently said in an interview.

Once entrusted with a job, a soldier of any rank should accept that he was chosen for that job because his leaders have confidence in him, said Thurman. It follows, therefore, that he should have confidence in himself. And if he operates with confidence in himself, there is no need to look over his shoulder all the time, said Thurman.

Other qualities of leadership include the willingness to speak up, said Thurman. Before speaking up, however, one "should be knowledgeable on whatever subject matter is under discussion, and able to take guidance, direction, or even be told, 'No, I won't adopt your recommendation,'" said Thurman. "But the person is undeterred by that. He may fight back, but more importantly, he has raised the issue. The issue has been decided. But he doesn't take it as a personal affront, that just because it didn't go his way, he shouldn't come back and tell you tomorrow the next thing that ought to be done. He doesn't lose his composure.

His initiative is not stifled.

"In other words, he is confident. He is telling you, 'I'm confident enough. And I have confidence in you, Boss.' That's very self-assured. But he's not overbearing about it. He's not a smart aleck. He comes back the next day . . . and deals with a new series of events."

Thurman, 54, has been Vice Chief of Staff since June 1983. He was commissioned through ROTC in June 1953. Throughout his career, other leaders have influenced him, he said. "You come under, I guess, two or three formative people who make a significant impression on your life.

"One of the first guys who did that was a sergeant major of an artillery battalion. When I got into the Army and went to the 11th Airborne Division, a sergeant major said, 'Look, I'll take care of you for 30 days, Lieutenant. You do what I tell you for 30 days, and you'll be all right. After that, you're on your own.' So I have a deep admiration for the tutelage that the senior NCO corps can give junior officers."

Thurman also praised two men who have contrasting styles of leadership. "One is Gen. Bill DePuy, the first com-

mander of TRADOC. He probably has been one of the great influences on my life," said Thurman.

DePuy, now 65 and retired, was commissioned through ROTC in June 1941. He had a meteoric wartime rise to lieutenant colonel in three-and-a-half years. After a 12-month Russian language course and a strategic intelligence course, he became a military attache in Budapest, Hungary, in 1949. His 36-year career included service in Vietnam and assignment to several influential and prestigious positions. DePuy's tenure as TRADOC commander from June 1973 to June 1977 and Thurman's assignment as TRADOC's Deputy Chief of Staff for Resource Management. May 1975 to April 1977 afforded a two-year overlap for the two men.

"The other leader who has influenced me is Gen. Fritz (Frederick) Kroesen, who was my division commander," said Thurman.

Kroesen, now 62 and retired, was commissioned through Officer Candidate School. He had two Vietnam tours, serving in five assignments there. He also commanded VII Corps, FORSCOM, and USAREUR. He commanded the 82nd Air-



borne Division at Fort Bragg, N.C. from July 1972 to October 1974. Thurman was commander of the 82nd's Division Artillery from March 1973 to March 1975. The two men served together about 20 months.

Of DePuy and Kroesen, Thurman said, "Those two great men, each in his own way, coming from two different worlds, have been what I'd call formative pushes in my life. The combination of their skills—General DePuy in a staff activity and General Kroesen in a field activity—influenced me. Two contrasting styles, totally different styles of leadership."

Thurman also discussed the type of environment that can foster and enhance leadership qualities. Creating stability in Army units can give the leader

an opportunity for vertical bonding, he said.

He explained that horizontal bonding occurs when people go through training centers together and go through rigorous unit work together. Vertical bonding, or mutual confidence, occurs between the leader and the led.

"Vertical bonding happens when there is sufficient time for the led to interact with his leader and understand the intent of the leader," said Thurman. "If he understands the intent of the leader, he is more liable to do what is right when the boss is not looking."

Thurman said that vertical bonding should be inherent on the battlefield. If such bonding has been successful, the person on the battlefield "through the confusion, the activity and the stress, will be able to take

actions that he knows are in concert with what the leader would want, even though the leader may not be there, may be wounded, or be out of radio contact."

Leadership in training received further recognition from Thurman when he emphasized the importance of technical competency. "The young lieutenants and the sergeants, while going through the . . . school system, must be invested with the technical competency needed for their particular [equipment systems]," said Thurman. "If a leader is technically competent with his [equipment], he will be confident of his ability to lead. You can't get mesmerized by the equipment because, if you do, the troops will immediately understand that you don't know your business."

---

# Airborne

by Sp4 Benjamin T. Wages,  
Field Station San Antonio

Learning to jump from an airplane while in flight is a little like learning to drive a stick shift during rush hour. Everyone has an idea of how it's done, but doing it correctly is a different matter. This is one reason why there are drivers' education courses and the U.S. Army Airborne School.

Jump School, at Fort Benning, Georgia, is a three-week course (or four, if zero week is counted) that teaches airborne

fundamentals—how to jump, land, and, in the words of the Blackhats, "be able to carry on with your airborne mission." It is plenty tough.

Early on Monday morning, what is deceptively called "break-area procedures" begins in an area of dirt the size of a putting green. The entire class of about 350 begins a series of exercises designed to

make you want to quit. By Blackhats' cadence, four and eight count push-ups, body twists, leg lifts, flutter kicks, running in place, and side-straddle hops are counted out. The Blackhats usually get their quitter.

First thing each morning, open ranks inspections are conducted. Soldiers who have highly shined boots, perfect military haircuts, a smooth chin, clean and serviceable



uniforms and equipment, and proper identification pass get ready for normal PT. But those who have missed a whisker, broken a button or scuffed their boots get to retire to the gig pit. The gig pit is break-area procedures many times over. If you get too many gigs you are dropped. The Blackhats allow no excuses.

After calisthenics, the company runs three or four miles in cadence. If you fall out of two runs, you're dropped. After a couple of days it becomes clear that Airborne means tough.

Actual training is divided into ground week and tower week, followed by jump week. During this time, classes are conducted in simulators, including C-130 mock-ups and towers (cables, harnesses and pulleys are used to practice aircraft exits and parachute control). After each explanation or demonstration, the Blackhat asks, "Is that clear?" The court answer is a thunderous, "Clear, Sgt. Airborne!" Failure in any area means recycle or drop.

The training is repetitive and methodical. By the end of tower week, exits and PLF's are second nature. Yet, the soldier is like a kid who can push the clutch, shift gears and move the wheel while safely parked in a garage. What is needed is the key to the ignition, or, if at jump school, to leap from an airplane while in flight.

What's it like? Before the jump, I felt apprehension and anticipation. I knew what to do, and I was looking forward to it. I knew what to do; after all, I'd been taught by the Blackhats.



What about after the exit? There are those two or three seconds of freefall, then the chute gives a slight tug, just enough to let you know it has opened. The float down is peaceful. The landing, however, can be tricky. One is wise to remember his training.

A miscalculation can twist an ankle, snap a knee or shatter a leg. On my fourth jump, I landed hard on my left side, yet somehow put a massive

bruise on my right hip. It wasn't a fluid and dynamic PLF, but it was a successful jump. Five successful jumps, including two jumps in combat gear, earns the airborne wings.

Whenever someone asks me, as if I were crazy, "Why would someone want to jump out of a perfectly good airplane?" I smile, and ask myself, "Why wouldn't you want to jump?" All the way, sir, Airborne!



## Sergeant Morales Club

# Recognition

by SSgt. Dennis Cardona

The United States Army Europe (USAREUR) and Seventh Army has many ways to identify and reward individuals for their duty and performance. However, none can be more personally rewarding to the NCO than induction into the USAREUR Sergeant Morales Club.

This organization was established to recognize those non-

commissioned officers who best exemplify a special kind of leadership; that which has a special concern for the needs, development and welfare of their soldiers. It is leadership which draws the very best from every individual.

The idea for the Sergeant Morales Club originated from a former stateside combat division commander, who later be-

came Commanding General, USAREUR/Seventh Army. While commanding his state-side division, he ran across a young sergeant of Puerto Rican descent. This sergeant was known throughout his battalion as an NCO who took good care of his troops and had no reservations about "lending a hand," no matter what the task, when needed.

Although Sgt. Morales had not completed high school prior to entering the Army, he went on to earn his G.E.D. and the equivalent of two years of college. He made it a habit to be at work at the same time his troops were waking up in the barracks, so he could supervise their morning details and account for all of his soldiers.

Sgt. Morales ensured that all of his soldiers were trained in both their individual tasks and their unit mission. Through his continual efforts to train and lead his squad, he provided the best trained and most highly motivated soldiers in the battalion. With this young noncommissioned officer in mind, the general formed the Sergeant Morales Club.

The Sergeant Morales Club is not an organization for which one may volunteer, but rather one for which an individual must be chosen. All noncommissioned officers in USAREUR/Seventh Army are eligible for selection, but only those who are willing to sacrifice their time and efforts for the benefit of their troops are chosen. The select members of this organization have chosen to accept the challenges of leadership, knowing that their only reward is personal satisfaction.



# Augsburg celebrates 2000 years

by Capt. James Ilku

The City of Augsburg, located in the state of Bavaria in West Germany, is celebrating its birthday. Its two thousand years' existence offers a history steeped in tradition. Augsburg dates back to Roman times, and was once known as *Augusta Vindelicorum*.

Archaeological findings in Augsburg document the existence of inhabitants in the area to the eighth century B.C. The established beginnings of the City of Augsburg is accepted as 15 B.C. It was during 15 B.C. that Drusus and Tiberius,

stepsons of the Roman Emperor Augustus, built an outpost during a campaign to conquer the Raetian tribes in the Alps, and the Celts to the north. A stone wall 20-feet thick was constructed to surround the outpost and to provide safe haven along the trade center route.

The outpost was geographically positioned between Britain, France, and Italy, and became a crossroads of several trade routes during the Middle Ages. The trade network of the

merchants of Augsburg spanned oceans and continents. Augsburg belonged to the Roman Empire for four centuries.

Today, it isn't hard to find traces of 15th and 16th century Augsburg. Narrow streets, lined with old canals, and portions of the protective walls and towers, emphasize Augsburg's medieval past.

The town hall, the city's landmark, is the center of activity during the 2,000-year anniversary celebration, representing the past and the present. Built between 1615 and 1620, Augsburg's town hall is considered one of the most secular Renaissance buildings north of the Alps. The renovation of the building for this year's celebration cost more than 18 million Deutsche Marks (\$6,000,000). The money for the renovation was accumulated through generous donations from Augsburg's citizens.

The Gothic style of St. Marie's Cathedral, one of the oldest in Germany, and the Basilica of St. Ulrich—actually, two churches under one roof—are other major attractions of this historic German community. St. Marie's Cathedral, 900 years old, is located on the old Roman road, the Via Claudia.



The Fuggerei, built in 1519 by Jakob Fugger, to help the poor, was the first low-income housing project in the world. (Photo by James Jackson)



Augsburg's Zeughaus—1607 Armory with its St. Michael sculpture by Hans Reichle. The building is now used for art exhibits. (Photo by Joy Peterson)

tin Luther defended his aims at Reform. The Augsburg Confessions (documents of faith) of 1530 have survived as the basic profession of Lutheran beliefs.

The wealthy Fugger banking family, which originated in Augsburg, contributed to the architectural history of the city. The town house of Jakob Fugger, built between 1512 and 1515, still stands. The Fuggerei, a group of about 50 small houses built in 1519 by Jakob Fugger for poor families, was badly damaged by fire in World War II. Repaired after the war, the Fuggerei is in use today by the needy for the same rental rate established when it was founded—\$1.10 a year!

Visitors to Augsburg can enjoy the best of both worlds, the old and the new. Even though there have been many changes in the City of Augsburg, some of the roads still follow the same lanes as they did in the Middle Ages. One of the changes involves the major increase in the population. In the 16th century, the inhabitants numbered 50,000, while today Augsburg's population is more than 246,000.

After Munich and Nuremberg, Augsburg is the third largest city in Bavaria, a state in West Germany.

Even though all types of European architecture can be seen in this historic city, Augsburg is not a museum. It is a modern metropolis steadfastly moving into the future, while zealously embracing the richness of its past. It is an aesthetic blend of the old with the new; the perfect culmination of 2,000 years of history.

Visitors can view its thousand-year-old bronze door and the oldest stained glass windows in the world. In these stained

glass windows, the figures—better known as portraits—are full length.

It was in Augsburg that Mar-



# German Volksmarch

by Sp4 Irene Graham

Volksmarch means 'people's walk.' In Europe, it's considered a national sport and a way of life. The rules are simple—participants walk along premeasured trails and claim medals or patches at the finish.

Volksmarching emerged in the early sixties when Switzerland and Bavaria held competitive running events. Public demand grew for a non-competitive sport that everyone could participate in, and enjoy,

regardless of age. In 1968, the International Federation of Popular Sports (IVV) came into being, founded by Austria, West Germany, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. The idea was to promote a variety of sporting events, such as bicycling, cross-country skiing, swimming, or walking, which would appeal to the majority of people. Volksmarching won "hands-down."

American soldiers, stationed in Europe, were quick to catch the volksmarch fever. The 1985 Volksmarch, hosted by Field Station Augsburg and the American Wandering Club, was no exception. More than 8,000 people, some from as far away as St. Gallen, Switzerland, participated in this year's event.

Erich Matola, the American Wandering Club's president, said, "The whole idea of our volksmarch is to get the German and American people together to have a good time. We were particularly blessed this year with beautiful weather and a lot of fun-loving people. Everyone seemed to enjoy it."

Although the volksmarch involved walking 10 to 42 kilometers around the Augsburg countryside, the participants



Eighty-year-old Louise Gringel was presented a special award from the American Wandering Club President, Erich Matola, for being the oldest participant in the 1985 Volksmarch recently hosted by Field Station Augsburg. (Photo by Sp4 Irene Graham)

were ready and eager. Before beginning the march, they enjoyed food, both German and American, that had been prepared for them by their spouses and by members of the American Wandering Club. The marchers enjoyed both American and German music, dancing, and beer.

The trails wound through wooded hills, parts of Augs-

burg proper, and the rural countryside. Checkpoints were provided along the marked trails where marchers could buy food and drinks.

Returning full circle to the starting point, marchers turned in their "start" cards to receive a mug, stein, or a patch as a souvenir of the event.

Although most of the participants were veteran volks-

marchers, who flaunted coats covered with patches of previous campaigns, there were several beginners at this year's event. One newcomer said, "It doesn't take much to get hooked on volksmarching. I had a ball!"

According to the old timers, volksmarching can be addicting, and it's a hard habit to break.



The pre-measured volksmarch trails wind through the rural countryside, wooded hills, and peaceful valleys. Marchers don't see many vehicles along the way. (Photo by Sp4 Irene Graham)



Caddy Dennis Saylor rakes the sand to smooth out the surface for the next unlucky golfer. (Photo by Sp5 Joe Prendergast)



# Caddyshack

by Capt. Dennis Saylor

Many people visualize caddies as young kids out to make some spending money like in the movie, "Caddyshack."

Well, this not-so-young kid enjoys caddying for a number of reasons, and not necessarily for the money. I had the opportunity to caddy in this year's Hawaiian Open PRO-AM. I suggest that, if you can spend a couple of days at the course, you can gain some valuable insight about golf by caddying.

First, let's take a look at the amateurs who play in these PRO-AMs. PRO-AM, by the way, stands for professional-

amateur. The "fivesomes" consist of one professional and four amateurs. The amateurs pay more than \$1800 to play in these tournaments, so they are usually there for some serious golf as well as a lot of fun.

I caddied for Paul Green, a 21-handicapper from Livermore, Calif. This was the second Hawaiian Open I had caddied for him, so I was very familiar with his game.

The amateurs come from all walks of life. Paul Green owns a termite exterminating company. I had a chance to talk with Korsten Solheim, a golf

club designer, who gladly discussed his business operation. There were doctors, lawyers, a few civic representatives, and several retired military members competing.

The amateurs are not usually familiar with the golf course and therefore rely heavily on the caddy for advice during the round. I determined the distance Green had to hit the ball to the green (no pun intended) and then I selected the club he should use. I also "read" the green for him so he would know how much break (or curve) to play.

I think I added to his enjoy-

ment of the day by relieving him of the chore of determining what club to use. This freed him to socialize and just enjoy the time he had.

I was also his head cheerleader. I offered encouragement and made a big deal out of his good shots. When he hit a bad shot, I tried to get him to shake it off so he would hit the next one better. Amateurs tend to get depressed over a bad shot and allow it to ruin their game. A good caddy tries to prevent this from happening.

Caddying is not just a stroll in the sunshine. I probably

walked five or six miles lugging a 25-pound golf bag that seemed to put on weight as the day wore on. It's not all just handing the clubs to the golfer, either. Sand traps need to be raked, flagsticks need to be attended, and there is always the fun of wading through the tall grass trying to find a one inch round golf ball.

I really came to admire the tour caddies. These people are professional caddies who work up to six days a week. They form a close knit team with the professional golfer. If a tour caddie makes a mistake, it

could cost the player thousands of dollars. They are under tremendous pressure, but seem to have a great deal of camaraderie with their employers.

I would like to caddy for a pro someday, but for now I think I'll stick with the amateurs. It's a lot easier. For me, caddying is a way to see some good golf, take a close look at the pros, and make a little spending money. An added attraction is free entrance to the tournament—spectators pay a total of \$36 for four days of golf.

---

## IDHS at work

"Hey, short timer, where are you going?"

"Going to Fort Bragg."

"Do you have airborne wings?"

"No."

"When are you going to jump school?"

"I'm not!"

"If you're going to Fort Bragg, you've got to be airborne."

"No, you don't. I'm going to INSCOM ASA."

"What's that?"

"I don't know yet. I got my orders yesterday and I haven't found out anything about the unit. But, I know it has something to do with computers." —LATER THAT DAY—

(RING) "Fort Bragg, Operator 16"

by Capt. T. B. Brown

"Hello, Operator, I've just received orders to INSCOM ASA, Fort Bragg, could you give a phone number to call them?"

"Just a moment." (PAUSE)  
"I'm sorry, we don't have an ASA unit at Fort Bragg."

"Are you sure."

"Yes."

After two or three such phone calls, a service member could get a phone number to call Intelligence and Security Command, Automated Systems Activity, Intelligence Data Handling Systems Branch (INSCOM ASA, IDHS Branch). We have come to find that most people, including those already at Fort Bragg, have

never heard of us but, for the most part, that doesn't bother us. Even at the medical facilities and Post Exchange we have to explain what our organization is: "We used to be a part of General Intelligence Production Division (GIPD) but now we are administratively attached to Dragon Brigade/Corps Headquarters Command." And then there are those G2/S2 personnel and intelligence analysts from on and off post who know who we are and regularly come to us with support requests.

Work at IDHS is interesting, challenging and responsible. MSgt. Earl Richmond, NCOIC, who has served with IDHS for a number of years, says, "I've been assigned here three dif-



ferent times, and every time I have had a different job, all of which have made me feel that I am truly accomplishing something for the Army intelligence community and those troops we support."

PFC John Thompson, a computer operator, finds the work satisfying even though the hours can be long. "The IDHS is small, almost like a family, and I do enjoy working here."

IDHS is authorized 27 personnel, 12 of whom are civilians. Bob Fox, civilian, has been with IDHS since 1971 and finds the work totally satisfying. "As a programmer, I can work on a variety of systems and in a multiple number of languages such as COBOL, FORTRAN, ALC. As a manager, I enjoy supervising both military and civilian personnel. We have the opportunity to work closely with tactical and strategic level analysts and enjoy a close relationship with personnel from the other services. It is a terrific place to work!"

IDHS Branch is a tenant activity on a major troop installation (Fort Bragg). It is located adjacent to the main post area. From the outside, the facility appears almost dormant, but on the inside there is constant activity. Housed in a building originally constructed as a stable, IDHS was formed in March 1969 as an activity of the old Continental Army Command Intelligence Center (CONTIC) which evolved into the Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center General Intelligence Production Division (GIPD).

Mrs. Shirley Carter, a civilian in charge of the Input/Output Control Section, has



been at IDHS since 1971. "Why I remember when this organization was CONTIC, then FORSIC, INSIG, and finally INSCOM IDHS. Our mission is as varied as our names have been, but it is a terrific place to work."

"What support," you might ask, "does IDHS provide?" As a node on the DIA, Intelligence Data Handling System Communication (IDHSC-II) network, we provide our users with access to worldwide and national level intelligence.

Ms. Emma Covin, GS-11 Computer Programmer, is the configuration manager for ASIPS. Ms. Covin has seen ASIPS grow to become an interservice system. She says, "Installing and managing the ASIPS software package has provided opportunities for me to visit other IDHS sites. Each one is different, but nowhere have I found the degree of in-

teraction among operators, job controllers, applications and systems programmers that is so common at this site. Each person is aware of what everyone else is doing. Cross training in other areas provides not only more knowledgeable personnel but also allows personal opportunities for advancement in the computer field."

Though small in number we are big in support and take great pride in customer satisfaction. Our computers presently operate 24 hours a day, and five days a week.

There are many big events in our history such as support during operation "Urgent Fury" and support to many Special Operation Mobile Training Teams (MTT) and to major Department of Defense training exercises worldwide.

IDHS looks forward to an ever-expanding role of support to the intelligence community.

# INSCOM consolidation and relocation

by Deidre A. Hoehn

The long talked about consolidation and relocation of Headquarters INSCOM is becoming a reality. Headquarters consolidation is projected near January 1986, while the relocation to Fort Belvoir, Va., is projected for the summer of 1988.

The study that "created" INSCOM in 1977 included a consolidated headquarters concept. Consolidation also has been a Department of the

---

Army IG recommendation.

The Army policy in recent years has been to attempt to close single-mission posts for cost-effectiveness. The INSCOM Headquarters relocation to Fort Belvoir keeps in line with this Army policy.

## Consolidation

Because the Defense Intelligence Agency vacated two

buildings at Arlington Hall Station, an interim consolidation of the Headquarters will take place at the Hall. The Headquarters is currently located at AHS, Arlington, Va., and Fort Meade, Md.

After weighing the advantages and disadvantages of consolidation at AHS before relocation to Fort Belvoir, Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster, the Commanding General at INS-





COM, decided to proceed with consolidation at AHS. Factors such as morale and cost (for the least amount of construction necessary to get by with, for the amount of construction necessary for an ideal work environment, and for the amount of construction for a work environment that would fall somewhere in between) were taken into account for how consolidation should occur at AHS. The best and most economical method was chosen.

"Although office conditions will not be as modern [as everyone would like]," said Lt. Col. Charles Porter, Jr., the INSCOM Engineer, "we can do something to at least provide adequate office areas. Or in other words, for every six to ten people there will at least be an office area, and those areas that we can carpet we will attempt to do so. We will have lighting, heating, air conditioning—all of the things that are normally associated with good standards in terms of livable office conditions."

Plans and construction and

telephone work are presently underway to prepare existing space for Headquarters INSCOM staff personnel.

### Relocation

This is how the Headquarters will live until the 13-mile relocation to Fort Belvoir.

At Fort Belvoir, INSCOM will move into a new, state-of-the-art building that is being designed for INSCOM. The move to the new building is estimated to pay for itself within six to seven years.

The building will be located on 28 acres on North Post at Belvoir. North Post is the side of Fort Belvoir with the state-of-the-art modular barracks, a new theater, a new PX annex, a new dispensary, and the largest Fort Belvoir consolidated mess hall. It is near what is considered the best gym at Fort Belvoir and adjacent to handball courts.

The building will be two stories above and two stories below ground level. Located inside the fence surrounding the building will be 600 parking

places. (For planning purposes this has been considered adequate parking. In the event parking is inadequate, there is space to expand.) A pond in front of the building can double as a water source in the event of a fire. The building will contain a cafeteria with seating for 300 with a patio to be used in nice weather.

The construction is scheduled to begin in March 1986 with completion projected for spring/summer 1988. The building is expected to be completed on time because of a "fast-track" clause in the construction contract. A fast-track clause is one that gives the construction company incentive to complete the project early. Generally, this type of clause results in a construction project being completed on time.

If all goes as expected, in 1988 a consolidated INSCOM Headquarters will say goodbye to Arlington Hall Station when it relocates to the new state-of-the-art building at Fort Belvoir.



# Logistics Conference

by Maj. James McKan

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) held its Annual Logistics Conference recently at Arlington Hall Station. In attendance were Directors of Industrial Operations, Supply and Maintenance officers and key logisticians from INSCOM's subordinate units in CONUS, Hawaii, Japan,

Korea, Europe and Turkey. The working conference addressed the entire spectrum of logistics functions. Hosts included Col. Robert G. Haltiner, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG), Mr. Ronald A. Altman, ADCSLOG, and the Logistics Staff who gave presentations on Lo-

gistics topics such as Property Accountability, Logistics Automation, Transportation, Food Services, Logistics Inspections, Configuration Management, Excess Management, and Minor Construction. The featured theme "Transition: From Peace To War" and motto "Readiness: Logistics Strive in '85" set the tone for the week and pro-



At the INSCOM Logistics Conference, among the attendees were Directors of Industrial Operations, Supply and Maintenance officers, and key logisticians from INSCOM's subordinate units in CONUS, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Europe, and Turkey, as well as representatives from the local area. In the front row, seated (L to R) Sgt. Maj. Robert Chrosniak, DCSLOG; Lt. Gen. Benjamin F. Register, DA, DCSLOG; Col. Robert Haltiner, INSCOM DCSLOG; Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster, INSCOM Commander; and Mr. Ronald Altman, INSCOM Assistant DCSLOG. (U.S. Army photo)



vided a challenge for key INSCOM logisticians throughout the world. The conference was highlighted by presentations given by the Department of the Army DCSLOG Lt. Gen. Benjamin F. Register on Army logistics issues and the opening remarks by the INSCOM

Commander, Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster on INSCOM's role in transitioning from peace to war.

Guest speakers from HQDA, AMC, and INSCOM staff activities provided an exchange of information to the conferees. Items of interest in-

cluded NICP supply procedures, the Army Food Management Information System, Military Construction Programming, the Total Army Equipment Distribution Program, and the viewing of General Wickham's videotape "Pure Wickham."

# Reenlistment Conference

by MSgt. Richard Price

Representatives from INSCOM organizations, worldwide, attended the 1985 Reenlistment Conference held recently in the Washington, D.C. area. Retention NCOs from 20

INSCOM subordinate commands attended, as well as representatives from other MACOMs. The conference was sponsored by Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel.



Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster receives the HQDA Reenlistment Award for FY 84, from Col. Remling, at the conference banquet. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Bailey)

This year's theme, "Train the Trainers," focused on the need for Retention NCOs to properly train additional duty Reenlistment NCOs, NCO supervisors and commanders at the unit level, as well as the need to include similar instruction at battalion level NCO Professional Development Programs.

The conference opened with welcoming remarks by Col. A. A. "Phil" Remling II, INSCOM's DCSPER, who hosted the conference. He addressed the need for total command involvement in a successful unit reenlistment program. He then introduced Sgt. Maj. Johnny Stamper, MSgt. Joe Massel, and SFC John Israel, senior instructors from the Soldiers' Support Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. The instructors conducted a four-day "Train the Trainer" Course for the 35 Retention NCOs and MACOM representatives in attendance. They presented a program of instruction designed to provide the retention NCO with the information,

materials, and expertise needed to conduct an effective reenlistment training program.

During the conference, technical experts representing INSCOM, MILPERCEN, and HQDA briefed on current Army policies, issues and recent changes, which will affect INSCOM soldiers. Topics included the Army's 1985 and 1986 Reenlistment Programs, RETAIN operations, the Bonus Extension and Retraining Program (BEAR), reenlistment bonus payments, and the INSCOM 1985 and 1986 reenlistment programs.

The conference ended with an awards banquet. This year, the honoree was SFC Gary L. Hickey, 513th Military Intelligence Group. Maj. Gen. Harry

E. Soyster presented the Meritorious Service Medal and a desk clock to Sgt. Hickey, for his selection as INSCOM Retention NCO of the Year for 1984.

Also recognized were SFC Thomas King Jr., USAFS Augsburg, and SFC John I. Shore, USAFS Sinop, who received Army Achievement Medals for performance which warranted their nomination as Retention NCO of the Year.

Subordinate INSCOM commands that accomplished their assigned reenlistment objectives in all categories, while meeting the quality goals in the initial term category, received reenlistment awards for fiscal year 1984 accomplishments.

Recipients of the unit awards included USAFS Augsburg, 66th MI Group, CONUS MI Group, 501st MI Group, 513th MI Group, USAFS Berlin, USAFS Okinawa, Arlington Hall Station, USAFS Kunia, 902d MI Group, USAFS Sinop, 500th MI Group, Vint Hill Farms Station, and Central Security Facility.

The conference was viewed as a total success by both participants and briefers. The information and material provided will prepare INSCOM Retention NCOs the type of training that will assist unit commanders and reenlistment NCOs in retaining the highly qualified and motivated soldiers needed in today's Army.



Col. A. A. "Phil" Remling II, Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, USAINSCOM, addresses attendees at the Seventh Annual Reenlistment Conference. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Bailey)



470th MI Group  
470th MI Group  
470th MI Group



# History of the Panama Canal

Three hundred and eighty-five years after the first survey was completed for an artificial water-way between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the steamship "Ancon" became the first ocean-going vessel to make a commercial transit of the Panama Canal.

In the four centuries between 1529 and 1914, which saw a Spanish Emperor's dream transformed into one of the world's greatest engineering feats, much history was

written. A colorful chapter of it concerned the territory through which "the big ditch" was dug.

Since 1502, when Christopher Columbus made a voyage of exploration along the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus, a great deal of drama has centered on the narrow strip of land separating the two great oceans. Early adventurers on the prowl for gold explored the Isthmus, and were richly rewarded for their daring. Later,

bold pirates, Englishman Henry Morgan being perhaps the most notorious, found good hunting off Panama's shores. Still later, enterprising financiers from North America sought to take advantage of the commercially strategic trade route across the Isthmus. Finally, the United States, in a move to increase the tactical strength of her Navy, completed the tremendous task of cutting through the strip of jungle land.



A steamship transiting the Panama Canal.





## 470th MI GP



One of the most notable forerunners of the present day Canal was a railroad built across the Isthmus. Completed in 1855, five years after it was begun, the road was a spectacular but short-lived commercial success. By 1858 it had not only earned back the \$8,000,000 cost of construction, but it also showed a net profit of \$6,000,000. Comparable earnings continued for a 12-year period. However, much of the road's prosperity was based on the fact that thousands of men were flocking from eastern United States to California in search of gold. When the rush was over, and the Union-Pacific railroad across the States was able to carry a large volume of traffic, the Panama Railroad lost much of its revenue. Within a few years it became notorious as the "two streaks of rust."

The first factual effort to dig a canal across the Isthmus was begun in 1880 by a French company under the leadership of Ferdinand de Lesseps who had engineered the Suez Canal. His engineers had estimated it would take eight years, and \$168,500,000 to complete the job. Eight years later, \$260,000,000 had been spent—and less than one-third of the canal completed! Funds were exhausted; the project was abandoned. Between 1894 and 1904 a new French company was formed to salvage

the work already accomplished. This company suffered a similar fate.

Disease was a primary reason for these failures. Thousands of men had died from yellow fever and malaria in the earlier building of the Panama Railroad. But their number was small compared to the number of men who fell victim to those diseases during the two French attempts to complete a canal.

mile trip around the southern tip of South America. President Theodore Roosevelt saw this and urged Congress to approve the project.

After paying the ill-fated French company \$40,000,000 for its property and canal rights, the United States undertook further necessary negotiations. A treaty was signed with the Republic of Panama, by which the United States was granted the use, occupa-

---

The Panama Canal is a lock-type ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama in Central America that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

---

Though labeled failures, the valiant efforts of the French go down in history as the first concrete attempts to join the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In addition to the vast amount of excavation done, and the number of excellent maps which were of much help later, the French get credit for giving reality to the dream of digging a canal.

In 1904, the United States tackled the task of pushing a canal through the jungle. During the Spanish-American War it had been demonstrated that some means of transferring our Navy quickly from one ocean to another was essential to our national defense. The answer was a Panama canal, which would save an 8,000

tion, and control of a zone of land extending five miles on each side of the center line of the Canal, and any other lands and waters outside that zone which might be necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the canal. In return, Panama received a cash payment of \$10,000,000 and an annual payment of \$250,000 beginning nine years after the date of the treaty and increased to \$1,930,000 in 1955.

When the United States took over the project, it was decided that one of the most important preliminary jobs was to make Panama healthful. Every effort was exerted to minimize the perils of yellow fever and malaria; clean living quar-

## 470th MI GP

ters were built, and adequate facilities were provided for pure food and water. The United States had learned well by observing the experiences of others; much time and effort were devoted to the "clean up" job before attention was concentrated on actual construction of the Canal.

That preliminary work paid big dividends. Ten years after

the Senate had ratified the construction treaty with Panama in 1904, the Canal was open. Much credit, too, must be given a wise decision made by President Theodore Roosevelt. When early days of the United States' effort were marred by squabbles and political quarrels, President Roosevelt is reported to have stated: "I now propose to put it (the Canal) in

charge of men who will stay on the job until I get tired of keeping them there or till I say they may abandon it. I shall turn it over to our Army." On August 15, 1914, the steamship "Ancon" initiated commercial ocean-going traffic through the Canal.

(Editor's note: This article is from a poster in the Welcome Packet of the 193rd Inf Bde.)



An aerial view of the Panama Canal. (U.S. Army photo by Michael Byers)



# The Canal's early problems

Some of the major problems in digging the Panama Canal were cutting through the mountain ridge at Culebra, containing the waters of the Rio Chagres by means of an artificial lake (later named Gatun Lake), and building a double set of three locks to raise the ships to the water level of the lake and lowering them again to sea level.

---

Back when a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was a figment of imagination, the people who were interested in such a project never realized the magnitude of problems that nature would present in the way of torrential tropical rains to the construction of such a waterway. The 47½ mile Panama transcontinental railroad, which began operation in 1855 after five years in construction, encountered the same problems as would later embroil the builders of the Panama Canal: how to bridge the unpredictable rivers, mainly the Chagres which is the escape route for rain runoff. This watershed encompassed steep jungle uplands and mountains that rose sharply 2,000–3,000 feet high.

The drainage basin of the Chagres River from its headwaters to the Caribbean Sea was a relatively small area, about the size of the state of Rhode Island, and this certainly was no match for excessive water. Pioneer engineers reckoned that the success of building and operating a canal depended on somehow containing and controlling the Chagres River. Also, they proposed building the canal in such a way that it would utilize this vast water supply. They created two artificial lakes which would raise ships to the level of these lakes by a series of locks. Then the ships would sail across the lakes and be lowered by locks to the level of the ocean on the other end.

To do this, two dams were built: one damming the Chagres River close to where it flowed into the Caribbean; and on the Pacific side, a smaller one damming back the smaller Rio Grande River. After completion of the canal, a third dam was constructed of concrete and earth, damming the Chagres once again halfway to its headwaters and creating another large reservoir of water which further enhanced smooth operation of the canal.

From the very beginning, experts were employed for water management. The first were French. They built still wells, took rain measurements and plotted river discharge. Some of the still wells built by the French are still in use.

Early detection of heavy

rains, or impending rains, became necessary. Meteorologists joined the ranks of hydrologists. Water trends, climatical data and forecasting played an important role in flood control, especially when the reservoirs were full. In the vast watershed area, monitoring sites are strategically placed aside banks of major rivers and positioned on summit peaks of surrounding jungle.

Travel to and from these recording sites to collect data and perform maintenance at times presents unique challenges. Various modes of transport are used. These in-

clude horseback, cayucos, motorboats and helicopters provided by the U.S. Army. Some sites are so remote as to be accessible only by hiking.

River stations are manned during peak runoff season (flood season) in order to update discharge curves and for flood control. Discharge measurements are taken by gauging from cable cars, which at times includes night gauging. The hazards of floating logs or other debris sometimes create problems for the gauging crew. Low-water gauging is taken during dry season either by wading or aboard a

cayuco. When the lakes are at optimum levels, the inflow from rivers is spilled or dumped to prevent flooding. When flood watch is no longer maintained, maintenance crews are sent to the stations to perform a variety of jobs and to cut back the ever-invading jungle.

(Editor's note: This article is taken from the May 1981 issue of the *INSCOM Journal*. In 1981, Mr. Ed Armbruster, author of the above article, was a Panama Canal Commission hydrologist technician well qualified to speak on the subject of canal water control.)



Containerized cargo vessel passing through the Panama Canal. (U.S. Army photo by Michael Byers)



## Panama and water sports

Panama is a land which provides excellent opportunity to enjoy water sports. Using the natural environment, the outdoor recreation office in Panama develops activities and operates several facilities.

For those who enjoy swimming, pools and beaches are plentiful and are often collocated in areas with bohios, or concessions. Adults interested in learning to swim may join classes held monthly. Various

---

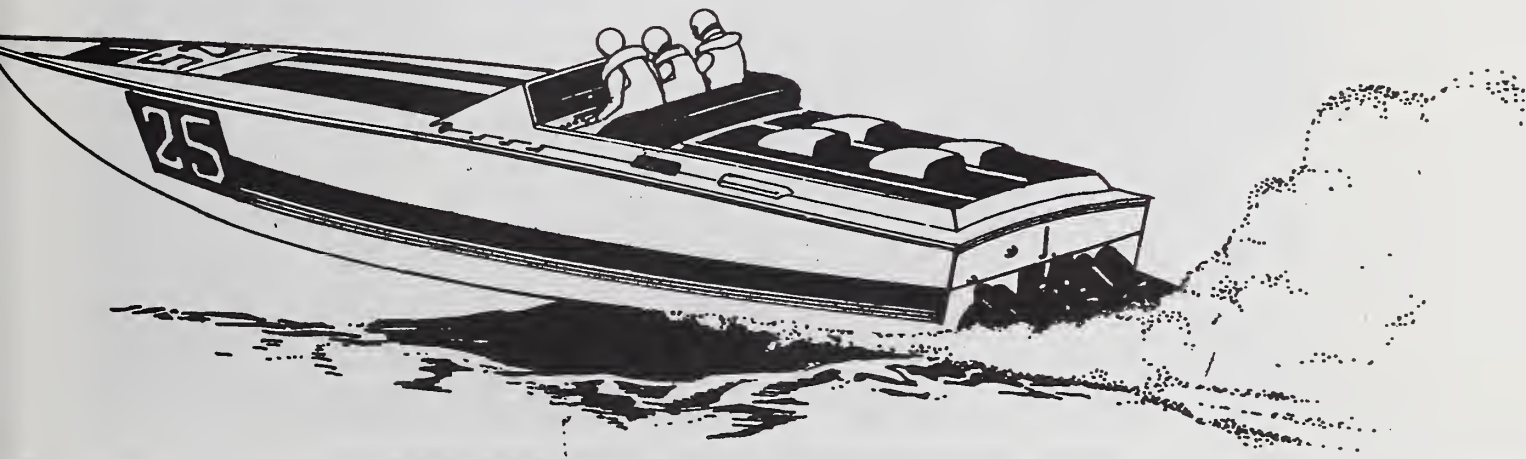
levels are offered and at both sides of the Isthmus.

For boating enthusiasts, jon boats, ski boats, canoes, and sail boats are available through the Recreation Center on both the Atlantic and Pacific side of Panama. Motor and sail boat permits are easily obtained and can be acquired after successful completion of classes offered by MSA.

Panama is a great place for

fishing. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans offer abundant species of salt water fish while Gatun and Madden lakes, the Chagres River and the Mountain Trout Stream offer a broad variety of fresh water fish. It is not uncommon for a boat with four anglers to return to shore by noon with 150 bass.

Swimming, boating, and fishing are just a few on the list of water sports that are enjoyed by those in Panama.





Miraflores Locks at the Panama Canal.



These children in festival dress perform native dances.



## family album



PFC Roger Hedgepeth



PFC Daniel Nosal



PFC Todd Bryant

## MPs graduate Air Assault Course

Three military policemen from INSCOM's Arlington Hall Station are recent graduates of the Military District of Washington's Air Assault Course at Davison Army Air Field, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

PFC Roger Hedgepeth, PFC Daniel Nosal, and PFC Todd Bryant, all of Headquarters and Security Company, are the recent graduates of the Air Assault Course.

The course is comprised of four phases, and each soldier must successfully complete each phase. The obstacle course, also known as the confidence course, demands good upper body strength; the combat air assault phase includes learning helicopter characteristics and capabilities, pathfinder responsibilities, and specific details of operations; the sling loading phase requires rote

memorization of statistical tables; the rappelling phase, and a 10-mile march, included rappelling off of a 34-foot tower and out of a UH-1H (Huey) helicopter on a 90-foot rope. The 10-mile march involved walking in full combat gear.

Graduate PFC Hedgepeth said, "I was real proud to receive my wings at the completion of the course. The Com-

## family album

mander of the Military District of Washington, Maj. Gen. Ballantyne, presented our wings to us. The course was a rather difficult one, very demanding, but I was determined to complete it. It was indeed a good course."

Another graduate, PFC Daniel Nosal, commented, "Air assault is a challenge. To meet that challenge, we conditioned ourselves mentally and physically by engaging in different

types of training. In training for rappelling, teamwork is an important attribute."

He continued, "I would like to personally thank squad leader Sgt. David Lloyd, 1st Sgt. Jackie Copas, and HSC's past commander, Capt. Armando Costales. Without their support and guidance, the concept of teamwork might have remained just a word. Dedication and teamwork go together in the Army."

PFC Todd Bryant, the third graduate, stated, "Air assault was a way of showing myself that I had what it took to complete the course. The hardest part, mentally, was rappelling from the tower. The instructor made it very clear that once you got to the top of the tower, there was only one way down! Fear can become a rampant thing if you don't control your emotions. You have to have a positive attitude!"

## INSCOMer wins 1985 All Army Art Contest

SFC Stephen C. Stafford of Field Station Okinawa won first place in the 1985 All Army Art Contest. The contest was held at Fort Sam Houston on May 8, 1985.

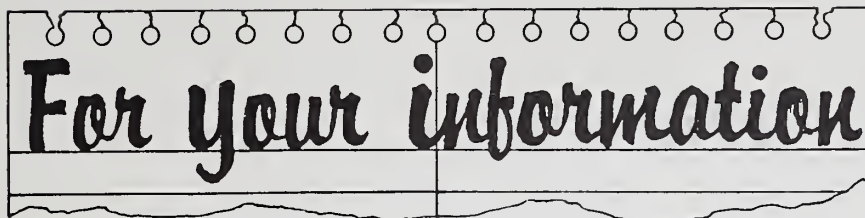
First, second, and third place winners as well as honorable mentions were awarded in two groups—Novice/Amateur and Accomplished/Experienced. Each of these two groups had five categories—Drawings, Prints, Water Base, Oil Base, and Mixed Media.

SFC Stafford received first place in the Oil Base category of the Novice/Amateur group. His entry, "Okinawa," was in color. At the right is a black and white photograph of the original "Okinawa."

SFC Stafford's entry was in color and was entitled "Okinawa." The original is an oil base painting.







## MREs are here

---

Meals, Ready-to-Eat offer a new eating experience for soldiers on maneuvers. The MREs are the hottest thing going since the old C-Rations.

---

Soldiers on maneuvers around the world today are finding a new eating experience with Meals, Ready to Eat and good old American ingenuity.

Introduced three years ago, MREs are lightweight, flat, flexibly-packaged rations that are eaten by soldiers under real or simulated combat conditions. The bendable pouches fit easily into field pockets.

All the entrees and most of the side dishes found in the 12 current MREs are cooked and vacuum-sealed inside individual packets. Pork and beef patties, potatoes, and the fruit side dishes are freeze-dried.

While MREs have met with general approval, soldiers have complained about small entree portions, freeze-dried items taking too much water to prepare, and the poor taste and flavor of some items.

In response to these complaints, the Army is modifying five of the 12 menus and in-

---

by Sp5 Randy Goins

---

creasing seven of the entrees from five to eight ounces. A new breakfast entree is planned as well as the addition of a variety of cold beverages. All freeze-dried items are being replaced by wet packs.

However, most of these improvements are at least three years away. So, instead of complaining about their food, the members of CSC, 1/35th Inf and CSC, 1/21st Inf, came up with a unique MRE trading program during a 36-day field training exercise in the summer of 1983.

When word of the soldiers' swapping program got back to Division, a team of food service people went to the field to watch first hand. They found that the soldiers had come up with some rather odd but tasty concoctions.

The soldiers' ideas were

taken back to Division. And the food service people put together the 25th Infantry Division's Tropic Lightning MRE Cookbook. The 31-page booklet gives the 12 MRE menu selections and lists 14 new recipes for grub that can be made by mixing the MRE food packets.

The list ranges from traditional food and drink ideas like coffee mocha, strawberry shortcake, and ham with applesauce to more original dishes like "Day Before Pay Day Soup," "Huli Huli Pig," and "Battlefield Birthday Cake."

The cookbook is now issued to all soldiers of the 25th Division going to the field when MREs are going to be used for an extended period. So the next time you're enjoying "Foxhole Ambrosia" while on maneuvers, you can thank the ingenuity of the soldiers of the 25th Division.

# For your information

## Menus and components of MRE

MENU #1	MENU #2	MENU #3	MENU #4
PORK PATTIES (Freeze Dried)	HAM & CHICKEN LOAF (Thermostabilized)	BEEF PATTIES (Freeze Dried)	BEEF SLICES (Thermostabilized)
PINEAPPLE Alternate: APPLESAUCE (Thermostabilized)	STRAWBERRIES (Freeze Dried)	BEANS IN TOMATO SAUCE (Thermostabilized)	PEACHES (Freeze Dried)
COOKIES (Flexible Package)	PINEAPPLE NUT CAKE (Thermostabilized)	BROWNIES (Flexible Package)	COOKIES (Flexible Package)
CHEESE SPREAD (Flexible Package)	PEANUT BUTTER (Flexible Package)	CHEESE SPREAD (Flexible Package)	PEANUT BUTTER (Flexible Package)
CRACKERS (Flexible Package)	CRACKERS (Flexible Package)	CRACKERS (Flexible Package)	CRACKERS (Flexible Package)
COCOA BEVERAGE POWDER (Flexible Package)			

MENU #5	MENU #6	MENU #7	MENU #8	MENU #9	MENU #10	MENU #11	MENU #12
BEEF STEW (Thermostabilized)	FRANKFURTERS (Thermostabilized)	TURKEY, DICED, W/GRAVY (Thermostabilized)	BEEF, DICED, W/GRAVY (Thermostabilized)	BEEF, COOKED Alternate: CHICKEN ALA KING (Thermostabilized)	MEATBALLS IN B-B-Q SAUCE (Thermostabilized)	HAM SLICES (Thermostabilized)	CHICKEN LOAF Alternate: BEEF, GROUND, W/SPICED SAUCE (Thermostabilized)
FRUIT MIX (Freeze Dried)	BEANS IN TOMATO SAUCE (Thermostabilized)	POTATO PATTIES (Freeze Dried)	BEANS IN TOMATO SAUCE (Thermostabilized)		POTATO PATTIES (Freeze Dried)	PEACHES (Freeze Dried)	STRAWBERRIES (Freeze Dried)
CHERRY NUT CAKE (Thermostabilized)		MAPLE NUT CAKE (Thermostabilized)	BROWNIES (Flexible Package)	FRUITCAKE (Thermostabilized)	CHOCOLATE NUT CAKE (Thermostabilized)	ORANGE NUT CAKE (Thermostabilized)	COOKIES (Flexible Package)
PEANUT BUTTER (Flexible Package)	JELLY (Flexible Package)	JELLY (Flexible Package)	CHEESE SPREAD (Flexible Package)	CHEESE SPREAD (Flexible Package)	JELLY (Flexible Package)	CHEESE SPREAD (Flexible Package)	PEANUT BUTTER (Flexible Package)
CRACKERS (Flexible Package)	CRACKERS (Flexible Package)	CRACKERS (Flexible Package)	CRACKERS (Flexible Package)	CRACKERS (Flexible Package)	CRACKERS (Flexible Package)	CRACKERS (Flexible Package)	CRACKERS (Flexible Package)
COCOA BEVERAGE POWDER (Flexible Package)	COCOA BEVERAGE POWDER (Flexible Package)	COCOA BEVERAGE POWDER (Flexible Package)		COCOA BEVERAGE POWDER (Flexible Package)	COCOA BEVERAGE POWDER (Flexible Package)	COCOA BEVERAGE POWDER (Flexible Package)	





#### **Ham With Applesauce**

- 1 pack Ham Slices
- 1 pack Applesauce

Heat ham slices in own pack to desired temperature. Spread applesauce on each slice.

#### **Coffee Mocha**

- 1 pack Coffee
- 1 pack Cocoa Beverage Power
- 1 pack Cream Substitute
- 1 packet Sugar

Heat  $\frac{1}{2}$  canteen cup water to desired temperature and add above ingredients. Stir and drink.

#### **Chicken Delight**

- 1 pack Chicken a la King
- 1 Pork or Beef Patty
- 1 pack Crackers
- 1 pack Cheese Spread

Add pork or beef patty to chicken a la king, crush crackers and mix together. Heat to desired temperature and add heated cheese. Season w/hot sauce.

#### **Poor Man's Stew**

- $\frac{1}{2}$  canteen cup water
- 2 Beef or Pork Patties
- 2 Potato Patties
- 2 packs Cheese Spread
- season w/hot sauce

Pour just a little water in canteen cup and add beef patties, potato patties. Heat patties to desired temperature, add heated

#### **Day Before Payday Soup**

- $\frac{1}{2}$  canteen cup water
- $\frac{1}{2}$  pack Cheese Spread
- Pork Patties (crushed)
- 1 pack Crackers (crushed)
- $\frac{1}{2}$  packet Salt
- 1 pack Ham and Chicken Loaf
- 1 pack Beef Soup Base
- season w/hot sauce

Mix all ingredients together and eat. Makes 1 full canteen cup of soup.

#### **Huli Huli Pig**

- 2 Pork Patties
- 1 pack Applesauce

Reconstitute pork patties in  $\frac{1}{4}$  canteen cup water. Heat to desired temperature and add applesauce.

#### **Tube Steak Special**

- 1 pack Frankfurters
- 1 pack Beans w/Tomato Sauce
- 1 pack Cheese Spread
- 1 packet Catsup

Cut up frankfurters and add to beans with catsup and heat. Heat cheese and pour over top. Season w/hot sauce.

#### **Battlefield Birthday Cake**

- 1 Maple Nut Cake
- 1 pack Peanut Butter

Open cake package, massage peanut butter pack until blended. Spread evenly over cake. Insert candles, if you brought them. (Other cakes may be substituted.)

#### **Cacti French Onion Soup**

- 1 canteen cup water
- 2 packs Beef Soup Base
- 1 pack Cheese Spread (heated)
- season w/ hot sauce and salt

Heat water, add 2 soup packs, remove from heat. Heat cheese pack until soft. Pour cheese on top of soup. Let stand 1 minute. Cheese will rise to the top. Add sauce and salt for desired flavor. (Add chopped onions, if available.)

#### **Baron's B-B-Q Beef Slices**

- 1 pack Beef Slices w/BBQ Sauce
- 1 pack Beans w/Tomato Sauce
- 1 pack Cheese Spread

Cut outside MRE pack in half. Use bottom portion as container. Heat beef slices, beans and cheese spread in own packs. When heated, mix together and eat. Season w/hot sauce.

#### **C.O.'s Special**

- 1 pack Beans w/Tomato Sauce
- 1 Beef Patty
- 1 Potato Patty
- 1 pack Crackers
- 2 packs Cheese Spread

Cut outside MRE pack in half, use bottom portion, add beans, beef patty and potato patty and heat. Crumble crackers into mixture and mix lightly. Heat cheese in own package and pour over top. Season w/hot sauce.

For your information

## Food service system to be streamlined

This streamlining will affect all food service operations, including the types of meals served to soldiers in the field, cook training, food service contracting, and other elements in the system.

by Maj. Jowers,  
TRADOC News Service

The Army's food service system will be streamlined over the next four years in a plan recently approved by Army Chief of Staff Gen. John A. Wickham Jr. The streamlining will be carried out by the Army Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Va., and at several other Army agencies.

The process will affect the entire spectrum of food service operations: types of meals served to soldiers in the field, field dining facilities, food service in the light infantry division and subsequent restructuring in other divisions, cook training and food service contracting. One of the results is expected to be some 3,400

fewer cooks, reducing the present number to around 15,000 throughout the Army by the end of FY 1988.

The Quartermaster School's Directorate of Combat Developments helped develop the light division food service concept, according to the Directorate's Maj. R. E. Laird, a member of the team that briefed the Army Chief of Staff on the overall streamlining concept. Laird said directorate experts worked out the types of quartermaster military occupational specialties that would support the light division. Directorate personnel also worked on establishing doctrine for combat field feeding.

Laird said, "We developed the plan to serve two hot meals a day in the field.

Traditionally, we have had a company level kitchen to cook for soldiers in the field. But now we have moved the kitchens to the battalion, where hot meals will be prepared and then sent to the company in remote food carriers."

The remote food carrier is a specially built insulated box resembling an ice chest. The system also includes beverage containers.

Laird added, "The concept is to operate a battalion with consolidated food service assets—primarily mobile kitchen trailers—capable of preparing two hot meals a day. The battalion kitchen can prepare T-rations (complete meals heated in a tray-pack container), B-rations (canned food prepared by food service personnel), and A-ration supplement (the regular meals in post dining facilities). Meals would be sent to units that cannot come to the battalion kitchens to eat."

Among other ongoing food service projects, the Directorate of Combat Developments is involved with field ration development and with monitoring the meal, ready-to-eat program, Laird said.

Cook training is a critical aspect of the streamlining effort. Reportedly, the number of recruits being trained as cooks will be reduced by roughly 700 throughout the Army this year.

As of now, there will be no change in the type of instruction the cook trainees will receive, according to Lt. Col. James O. Blouin Jr., director of the QM School's Subsistence and Food Service Department. But he said that by 1987 their



training will include a block of instruction on the combat field feeding system. Instruction is already being introduced at management-level food service courses, he added.

A new building is under construction at Fort Lee. Intended as a facility for initial cook training, it should be completed next year. Reducing the number of initial entry students to be trained means that some space can be used by students in other food service courses, according to officials.

Looking to the future, Blouin said, "We are going to have fewer people. Their jobs will be more demanding in some respects, so we will need top quality people to do the job.

"We are going to maintain a very viable career field. There will still be an opportunity for promotion and progression, and I think all of our cooks need to understand this.

"There will be a lot of good opportunities in the Army for cooks."



*"Drop them cans in th' coffee gentle, Joe. We got a chicken stewin' in th' bottom."*

## CPR—training tip

by Mr. James Amato,  
Command Occupational Safety and  
Health Manager

Because concern has been expressed by the Center for Disease Control about the risk of spreading disease through the use of manikins during cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training, the Armed Forces

Epidemiology Board recommends the following.

- The mouth and nose areas of the manikin will be washed with soap and water and disinfected between each user.

- The mouth and nose areas of the manikin will be disinfected with 70% isopropyl alcohol between each user.

- During training in two-rescuer CPR techniques, there is no opportunity to disinfect the manikin between students. During this exercise, the second student taking over ventilation on the manikin should *simulate* ventilation instead of actually blowing into the manikin. This requirement is consistent with current training recommendations of the American Red Cross and American Heart Association.

- Anyone known to be infected with any disease transmissible through saliva will have their CPR training deferred.

# For your information

## SURE-PAY: its advantages

---

Soldiers coming into the Army on or after October 1 will be phased into the SURE-PAY program within three months after arrival at their first permanent duty station.

---

Since frequent family separations are a necessary part of Army life, you may want to consider a pay method that assures you and your family of continued financial support during these separations.

This pay method is called SURE-PAY, and it's as good as money in the bank. SURE-PAY assures that you receive your monthly pay on time regardless of where you are. Maneuvers, field exercises, sudden deployment or temporary duty will not interfere with your receiving your pay.

Under SURE-PAY, you select the financial institution to handle your account. Each month that institution will receive your pay through an electronic transfer of funds

from the Army. You and your spouse, by use of a joint checking account, can write checks to pay monthly bills or meet your cash needs without having to wait for your paycheck to catch up with you.

You will also benefit during permanent change of station moves. With SURE-PAY no other paperwork is needed to be paid during leave, while you move, or when you arrive at your new unit.

Your leaders, from your first sergeant through the Army Chief of Staff, are committed to SURE-PAY as the standard pay method. You still have the full range of pay options. But for individual preparedness and unit readiness, the trend is toward full partici-

pation in SURE-PAY. More than 70 percent of active-duty soldiers are already on SURE-PAY, and that number is growing each month.

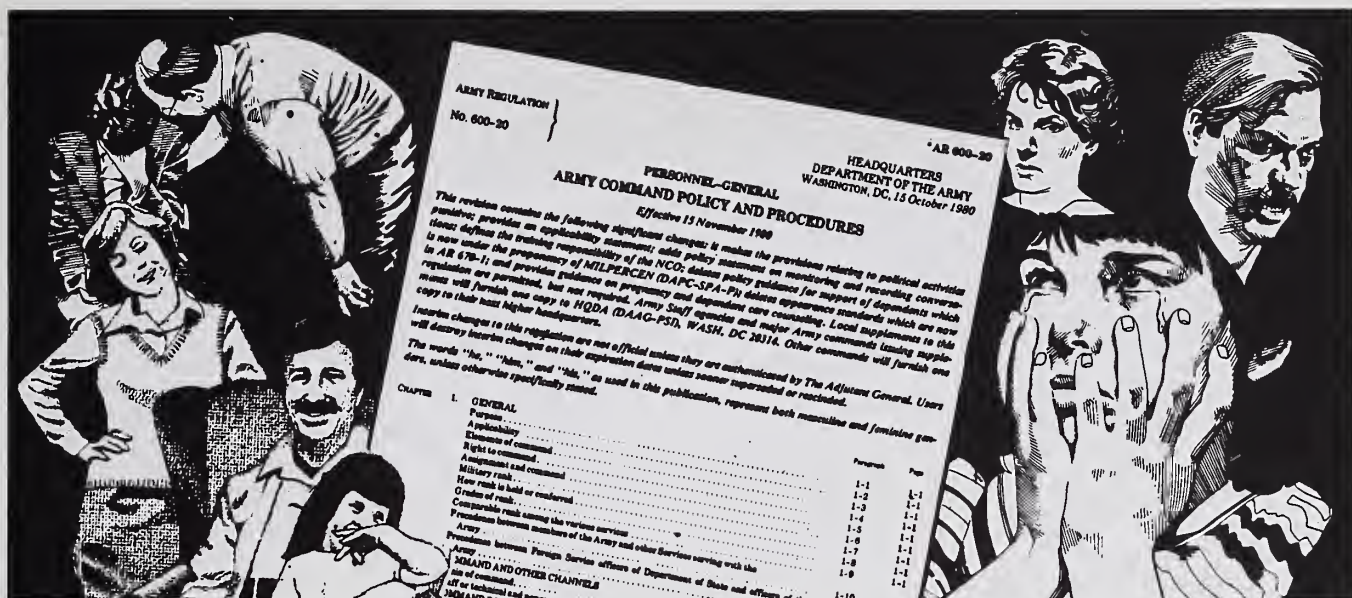
Those soldiers with families and joint accounts no longer have to worry about financial support during deployment or other long absences. A SURE-PAY account means their money is there when they need it.

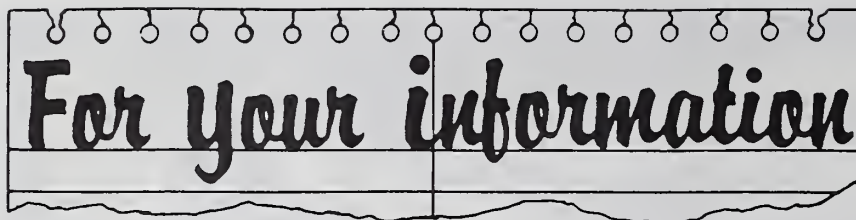
Soldiers coming into the Army on or after October 1 will be phased into the SURE-PAY program within three months after arrival at their first permanent duty station. These soldiers will receive training in how to select a financial institution and checkbook maintenance as part of unit training.

If SURE-PAY sounds like a good deal, you can sign up by getting a Form 1199A from your bank and taking it to your finance office. If you want to know more about handling a checking account, Army Community Services have counselors who can assist you.









# Suicide: the preventable tragedy

---

by Dennis M. Kowal, Ph.D.

---

Americans kill themselves at a rate of about 19/100,000 per year. This figure has doubled in the past ten years. It ranks as the third leading cause of death among the 15-24 year age group. This age group accounts for 50% of the troops in the Army.

The majority of military suicides are found to be among white married males, with no children, living in barracks/quarters, with a rank of E-1 or E-2 or E-5 through E-7 with the highest incidence occurring among E-6's. The usual method employed is either firearms or hanging. And the most common stressful problem noted as a precursor to the self-destructive act is difficulty in the family or with loved ones and problems within the work environment.

## Major risk factors

Suicide may be characterized as a rope made up of a number of strands that represent the major risk factors for self destruction.

- A recent disruption of a relationship by divorce, death, or separation.
- A situation that disrupts the person's normal ability to control himself, causing a fit of anger or outburst, excessive alcohol or drug use.
- The availability of a suitable tool.
- Social isolation, such as recent or upcoming relocation.
- A desire to get away from everyone or avoid an impending situation, associated with a sense of hopelessness, or worthlessness.

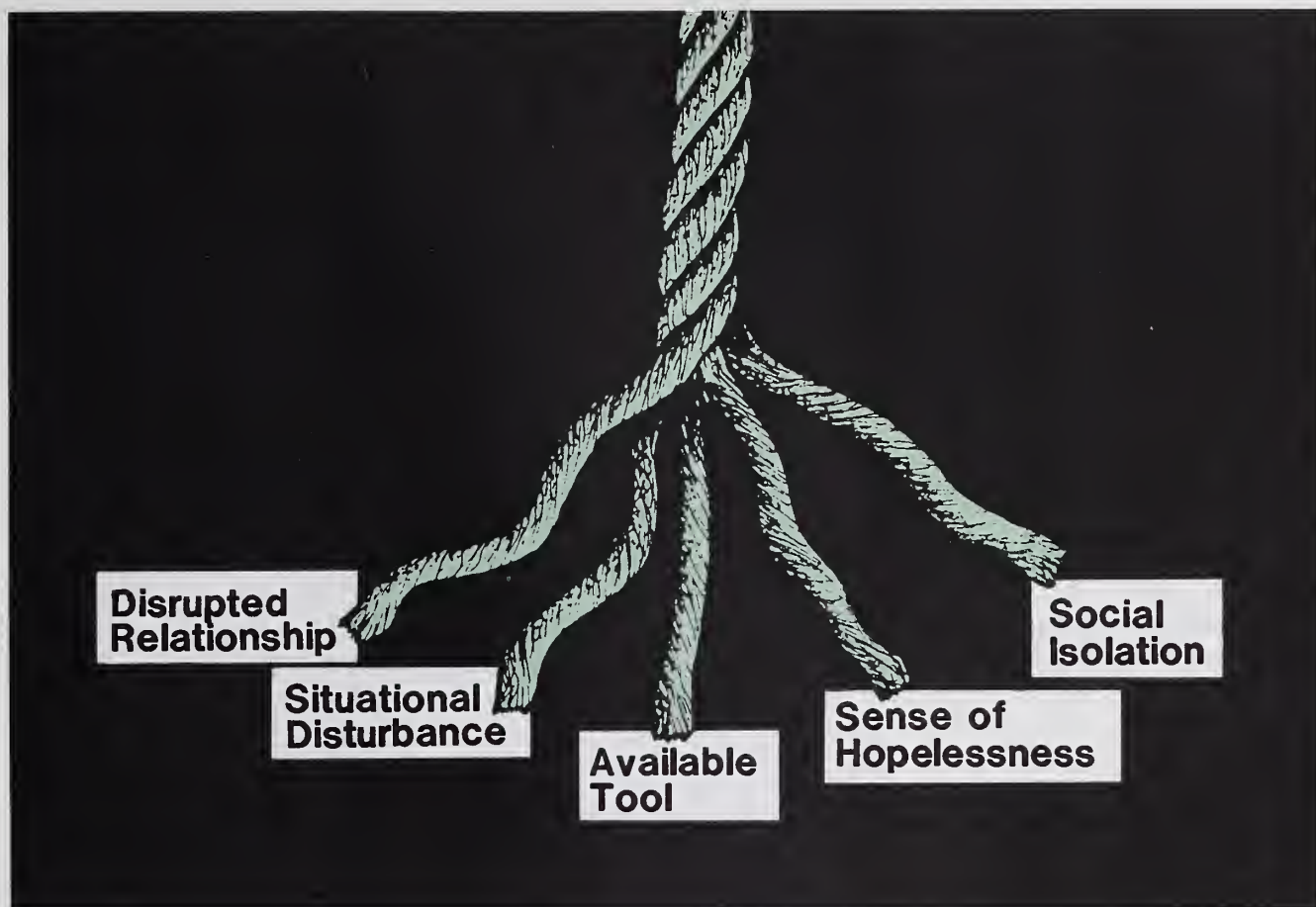
## Red flag of warning

There is no simple equation for predicting who will attempt the self-destructive act.

The "rope" factors are quite frequently noticed only when they are accompanied by an abrupt change in the individual's behavior, such as, insomnia, absenteeism, or lack of interest in personal appearance or the opposite sex. This should raise the red flag of warning. The paradox is that self-destructive behavior does not necessarily occur equally to all soldiers who have these problems or, for that matter, among those who seem equally at risk.

The single-person automobile "accidents," "accidental" falls or jumps, or accidental injuries should be viewed with suspicion especially if three or more of the "rope" factors are present. This may represent a "suicidal equivalent" that requires evaluation by a trained clinician and should not be dismissed as "nothing to worry about."





## DOs and DON'Ts

There are some "dos and don'ts" for assessing the seriously distressed soldier even if he will not acknowledge his risky behavior as symptomatic of a basic self-destructive tendency.

### DOs

- Ask about thoughts of suicide. Questioning may follow this line: "You haven't been yourself lately. Is something bothering you?" If the response is yes, do not ignore the affirmative answer. You might ask, "Sometimes, do you feel that it's not worth struggling on when so many disappointments occur?" And if the responses to this is yes,

you might ask, "Do you sometimes wake up feeling like don't want to face another day?" And if this is yes, you may ask if he would be interested in getting some help from a mental health expert or other professional help.

- Take threats seriously.
- Inquire about recent alcohol or drug use—it can be the trigger.
- Ask about a family history of suicide/depression or alcoholism.
- If necessary contact family or supervisor to inquire about recent behavior.
- Attend to the subtle behaviors, such as increasing life insurance, giving away valuables, and remarks similar to, "I won't be needing these anymore" or "you won't have to worry about me anymore."

### DON'Ts

- Don't underestimate the person who makes gestures by overdosing or making threats. This person must be taken seriously.

- Don't allow the "at risk" soldier to have lethal means available to him.

- Don't be hostile or non-committal towards him. This may only increase his sense of alienation. Get him help.

- Don't assume that the destructive gesture is a desire to die. Most people who attempt suicide are "ambivalent" and change their minds afterwards. However, the attempt alone should be enough to get help and that is what he needs—help.

(Editor's note: Maj. Kowal is the INSCOM Command Psychologist.)

# For your information

## Garrett Room dedicated

Recently, the dedication of the Jimmie B. Garrett Conference Room was held in front of the Headquarters Building at Arlington Hall Station. The conference area was formerly called the War Room.

Mr. Garrett died on December 23, 1984. He left behind 42 years of service with Army intelligence. He had been the Deputy to the DCSOPS of INSCOM since 1970 and had been the Acting DCSOPS many times.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon, the Deputy Commander of INSCOM, gave the Welcoming Address. Brig. Gen. George J. Walker, the Chief of Staff, presented a Service Award in honor of Mr. Garrett. Memorial narrations were given by Mr. James D. Davis, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans, Programs and Modernization, and Lt. Col. John T.



Brig. Gen. George J. Walker, Chief of Staff of INSCOM, presents Mrs. Garrett with Jimmie B. Garrett's service award certificate. Miss Georgia Garrett, Mr. Garrett's daughter, is on the left standing next to Maj. Donald Wolfolk, Executive Officer to DCSOPS, INSCOM. Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster, Commanding General of INSCOM, is to the right of Mrs. Garrett. (U.S. Army Photo)

Gee, Office of the DCSOPS.

The Dedication Address was given by Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster, the Commanding General of INSCOM. Gen. Soyster said, "It is an honor to recognize Jimmie Garrett's lifetime dedication to exemplary leadership and outstanding performance to this command and his country at this dedication. We at INSCOM are grateful to Jimmie Garrett."

Gen. Soyster, Mrs. Jimmie Garrett, and Miss Georgia

Garrett participated in the unveiling of the plaque. The plaque has been placed in the conference room.

Miss Garrett, Mr. Garrett's daughter, gave the family's response. "Father would have been the last to want this, but in the end, would have smiled. Arlington Hall Station was a big part of his life and the plaque will remember him to many passing through in the future," Miss Garrett said in her remarks.



---

# A hearing aid that thinks

In the hearing impaired, the inner workings of the ear fight a losing battle when trying to distinguish sounds and high frequencies.

The sounds of consonants in normal speech patterns are particularly difficult to distinguish. The word "sue" might be interpreted as "shoe." "Get the tanks" slurs into "get the thanks." Understandably, this lack of distinction would be extremely critical to a soldier at war.

Researchers of Walter Reed's Audiology and Speech Center have heard the concerns of the hearing impaired and are exploring the development of an intelligent hearing device that will alleviate the problem of fuzzy sounds.

"It's not just a loss of loudness, the inner ear has been damaged. Hearing aids currently cannot help everyone. So even after restoring the sound to its original intensity, speech will not be understood as well as normal," said Dr. Allen Montgomery, a speech and hearing researcher of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center clinic. "The ear cannot process the sound."

Montgomery and Col. Rodney Edge, former Director of Biometrics at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, are

tackling the problem focusing on the impaired's difficulty with consonant sounds.

"The device would pre-process information to think for the person. It has to receive speech, then modify certain parts to make it more intelligible. It has to compensate for irreversible nerve damage."

For example, without hearing aids, a hearing-impaired patient might only register and process 60 percent of incoming sounds. An aid would boost the percentage to 85. The new device will help close the remaining 15-percent gap, according to Montgomery.

The intelligent device, once perfected, will examine each incoming word, then pick out the consonants. The sound will be stretched in time and intensified "to give the patient a better shot at understanding the sound." The transition from consonants to vowels is accomplished smoothly by altering the intensity.

Vowel sounds will remain the same. This will require needed modification of the incoming signals. Since the consonants are being stretched as the ear hears it, a time-lapse develops when the impaired reads a speaker's lips. To compensate for this synch shift, the vowels are shortened

as the consonants are lengthened.

With any device, lip reading will be paramount. "It still offers the soldiers the most hope," Montgomery said.

The experimental hearing device is now programmed on a computer. About three months ago, 20 patients were tested using the pre-processing technique. A 12-percent improvement was recorded.

"But that was under ideal conditions, with every chance for (hearing) improvement," said Montgomery. "Studies will be conducted later under more normal conditions."

Even though early experiments have been encouraging, "we're still not sure it will work. It may not work in the real world," Montgomery said.

Over the next two years, the researchers have to perfect the idea, then miniaturize the concept onto a computer chip smaller than a quarter of an inch—small enough to fit in a conventional hearing aid case.

If the technical problems can be overcome, the benefits will be enjoyed not only by soldiers, but by the hearing-impaired all over the world.

(Editor's note: The above article is from the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.)

# For your information

## Recipe for healthy living

The Army and the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports have put their heads together and come up with a booklet that gives a recipe for healthy living.

It's not an exercise book, although it has exercises. It's not a diet book, although it will show you how to lose weight. It's not a cookbook, although it will give you some nutritious meal ideas. It's not a drug abuse book, although it will

show you signs and symptoms of drug abuse.

It's Department of the Army Pamphlet 350-21, Family Fitness Handbook. The 128-page booklet offers advice on designing your own fitness program, sports and activities for your family, nutrition, dressing for the active life, handling stress, substance abuse, and much more.

There are quizzes, charts for recording your fitness prog-



ress, calorie and fat content tables, and even a section on first aid and prevention for athletic and environmental injuries.

Copies of the booklet are being sent to local installations. If you don't have your copy yet, check with your command.

## Are you enrolled in DEERS?

---

by Marla J. Brenner

---

Any Army family member who wants to use the medical services of the Armed Forces, and isn't sure if he is enrolled in DEERS (the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting Sys-

tem) should check with the local Military Personnel Office (MILPO). If not already in the system, enroll immediately.

In the United States (except in California) call toll-free 800-558-9552; in California call 800-334-4162; and in Hawaii or

Alaska call 800-527-5602. Soldiers stationed overseas can check family enrollment by contacting the local MILPO.

Also be aware that when there is a change in family status (marriage, divorce, etc.) it must be reported immediately.



---

# Army Intelligence Ball to be held in September

The Tenth Annual Army Intelligence Ball will be held Friday, September 27, 1985 in Arlington, Virginia.

This Ball is an annual event co-hosted by the Assistant Chief of Staff Intelligence and the Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. It brings to-

---

gether both active and retired officers and civilians of the U.S. Army Intelligence community, as well as friends and close associates of related federal agencies.

All active and retired Army officers, warrant officers, ser-

geants major, and civilians (GS 7 and above), and their guests are invited to attend. For further information, contact your local ball coordinator or Maj. Tyndall (AV 222-5156 or Comm 202-692-6249). For publicity contact Ms. Hoehn (AV 222-5496 or Comm 202-692-5346).

---

## History Office completes MI: A Picture History

The Command History Office has completed a pictorial history that covers the evolution of military intelligence from its beginnings in 1885 to the present. The purpose of the book is to promote individual morale and educate the MI specialist in the background of the MI profession.

"Military Intelligence: A Picture History" is presently being displayed and sold in government bookstores by the Government Printing Office and may be ordered directly from GPO by interested organizations and individuals. The price of the book is \$7.00 and

the GPO stock number is 008-020-01010-3. To order by mail send check or money order to: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The books can also be charged on any major credit card by calling (202) 783-3238.

The Command History Office has also made a one-time distribution of the book throughout INSCOM and to DA libraries; MI units; and Army and DOD organizations, training centers, and schools.

Photographs used in the pictorial history came from the National Archives, Depart-



ment of Defense, and INSCOM. Additional contributions from private individuals and organizations were also used in the production of the book. It is anticipated that the 190-page book, containing over 250 photos along with a narrated text, will provide an important reference tool on the background and development of the military intelligence profession.



## For your information

# Dental care now provided to active duty family members

As of July 1, dental care was made available to active duty family members on a space-available basis. Family members will be treated when dentists are not busy with active duty service members.

This will have no effect on the care that is generally provided the active duty soldier.

Even now, most facilities are already providing dental care to active duty family members. There will be no change if your installation is already providing that care.

The active duty military member is first priority, the ac-

tive duty family member is second priority, and retirees and their families are third priority. There may be some reduction in services available for retirees. However, elderly retired people and youthful active duty family members often require different kinds of dental care, and are not directly competing for resources. There should be no change in retired care at those locations already providing that service.

Services available to families will vary between locations, depending on resources and workload. The local Dental Ac-

tivity Commander will decide what service his unit can provide. A common practice may be to schedule care for family members when the active duty population is low, such as when troops are away from their post for a training exercise.

The change that took place on July 1 does not mean service member's families will get all the free dental care they need. It will mean some increase in benefits available to active duty military families through more efficient use of existing resources.



---

# New ruling on pay advances

A new ruling gives soldiers substantially more time to refund pay advances used for deposits and other costs associated with permanent change of station (PCS) moves.

"The change to the pay entitlements manual," says Lt. Col. Jim Lock of the U.S. Army Finance and Accounting

Center Liaison Office in the Pentagon, "now permits soldiers to take up to 24 months to repay money borrowed to move overseas or to high cost areas in the United States. The repayment period for moves to non-high cost areas within the states was extended to 12 months."

"The new ruling did not change the amount that can be borrowed (up to three months of net pay)," said Lock. He added that advances are only permitted for soldiers moving their household belongings at government expense.

(Editor's note: This is an AR-NEWS release.)

---

## New unit peacetime award

A new unit peacetime award has been approved by Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr. The Army Superior Unit Award was approved on April 8 and is the first such peacetime award established by the Army.

This new unit award is given to a unit, usually smaller than

a battalion, for displaying outstanding service and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks which set it apart and above other units with similar missions, according to the criteria established for the award.

Units earning the new award will receive a unit certifi-

cate, citation, and streamer to attach to the unit flag. Soldiers participating in the actions which earned the award will receive the ribbon and can wear it permanently. Soldiers later assigned to the unit are authorized to wear the ribbon but only while serving with the unit.

---

## New OER support form

The Military Personnel Center announced that a new revised Officer Evaluation Report Support Form (DA Form 67-8-1) has been developed and will be available soon. The new form is dated February 1985 and replaces the September 1979 edition.

Users should request the

form from their supporting installation's stockroom. Installation stockrooms should requisition these forms from the USAAGPC, Baltimore in accordance with routine resupply procedures.

A transition period of May through September has been established to permit availabil-

ity of the new officer evaluation forms.

On October 1, 1985, the transition will be completed and all officers will be required to use the February 1985 edition of DA Form 67-8-1.

Instructions for completing the new form are in AR 623-105.



Augsburg's Bill Hoagland lines up his final putt during the recent European INSCOM Golf Tournament held in Augsburg. Hoagland led his teammates to a decisive win in the 1985 tourney. (U.S. Army photo by SSgt. Dan L. Hassett)

## Augsburg team wins tournament

by SSgt. Dan L. Hassett  
Editor, *The Dagger*  
66th MI Group

Four golfers from Augsburg teamed up to take top honors in the 1985 European INSCOM Golf tournament held June 13 and 14 in Augsburg.

Bill Hoagland, Louie King, Dick Pillsbury and Rick Stone turned in a team score of 612 at the end of the two-day, 36-hole tourney, beating their closest competitors by nearly 100 strokes.

Hoagland also took the top individual honors with a score of 143, barely beating Chris Delcambre from the 66th MI Group in Munich who turned in a 145 for the 36 holes.

Hoagland led the pack all

the way through the tournament, with Delcambre right behind. Hoagland said he got worried only once when he missed an easy putt on the 16th hole during the second round.

Delcambre's effort was instrumental in gaining a second-place standing for the 66th MI Group team, which finished with 709.

Berlin golfers finished in third place with 735 strokes, while Munich's 18th MI Battalion did not finish because one of their team members did not show up for the second round of the tournament.





# Softball at Kunia

A Bravo Trick softball team sailed past Delta Trick's "Dawgs" by a score of 8-3 to win the Field Station Kunia 1985 Intramural Slow Pitch Softball league championship recently. The Bravo Team had finished third in regular season play, behind second place ISC and first place Charlie Trick. The team went undefeated in the single elimination champi-

onships held in April at the field station recreation area.

The champion's team consisted of Bob Bannister, Russ Cook, George Shafer, Macon

Cory, George Flores, Joel Pratt, Greg Chesney, Mark McKinney, Rick Katras, Jim Sheridan, Wayne Lipham, Ron Bass, Roger Mendoza, Angelo Lualdy, Robert Flite and Mike Williams.

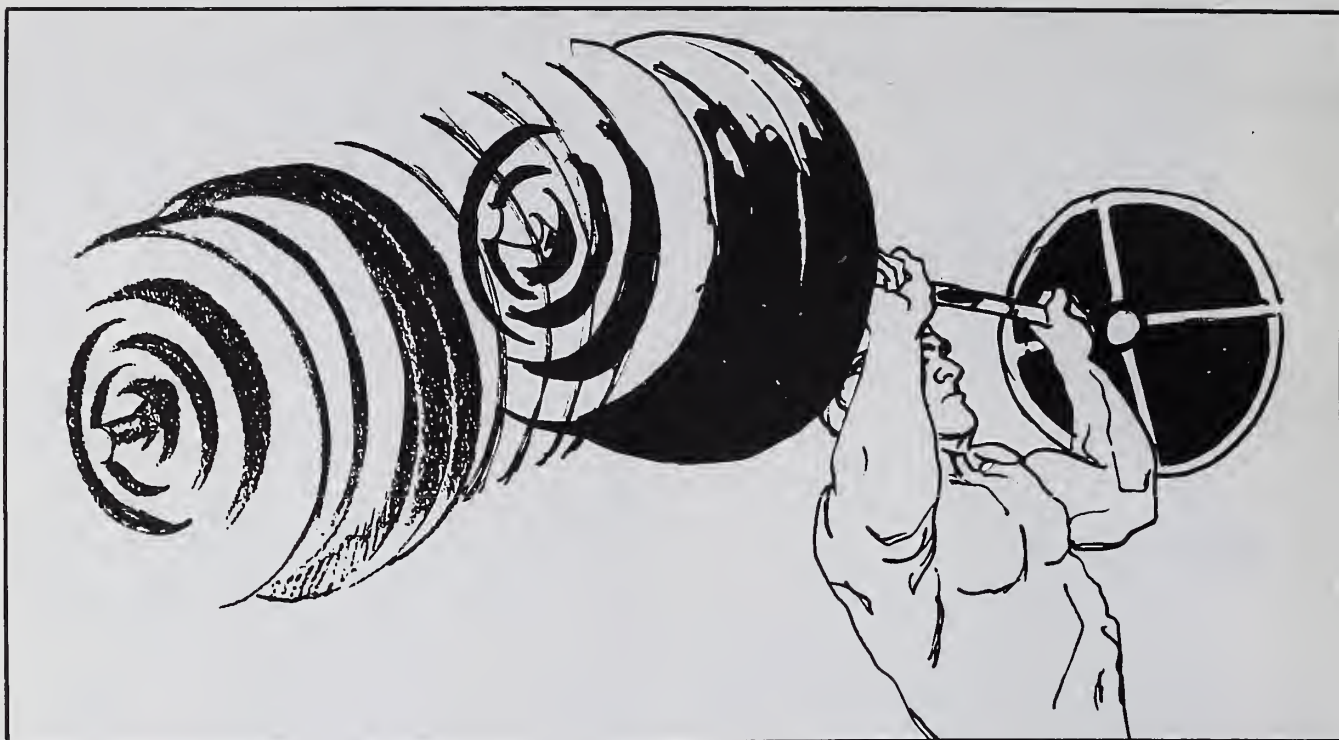
The Delta Team was led by coach Doug Smith, with Ricky Slone, Robert Byrd, Randy Richards, Kevin Barker, Mike Billings, Craig Bahlman, Richard Barna, Donnie Plummer, Bobby Norris, Robin Whitten, David Germain, Jerry Bratu, and Gary Kemper.

Ron Hood, of Alpha Trick, takes to the air in an attempt to make base before first baseman Mark McKinney, of Bravo Trick, makes the play during the recent Kunia Intramural Softball Championship. Hood's efforts were in vain as Bravo Trick won the game and the Championship. (Photo by Sp4 Harold Shackelford)



Pitcher George Flores, of Bravo Trick, puts the winning spin on the ball. (Photo by Sp4 Harold Shackelford)





## Winning lifters

The Qualifying Meets to the USAREUR PL Championships were held recently, as well as the USAREUR Championships.

The 502d ASA Battalion was well represented at the VII Corps Meet with four lifters; two of them qualified for USAREUR Championships.

In the 165-pound class, Sgt. Frank Langhorst won his second VII Corps Championship to

qualify, and Sgt. John Trotter won the silver medal in the 242-pound class to qualify.

At the USAREUR Championships, Sgt. Frank Langhorst placed fourth out of a field of 15, and Sgt. John Trotter placed third and won the bronze medal.

The other two lifters were SSgt. Doug Conn and Sp4 Tim Schultze.

VII Corps Meet	Weight Class (Pounds)	Squat (Pounds)	Benchpress (Pounds)	Deadlift (Pounds)	Total (Pounds)
SSgt. Doug Conn	148	303	209	385	897
Sgt. Frank Langhorst	165	440	281	501	1222
Sp4 Tim Schultze	181	325	264	424	1013
Sgt. John Trotter	242	501	303	529	1333
USAREUR Championships					
Sgt. Frank Langhorst	165	479	286	496	1261
Sgt. John Trotter	242	523	319	573	1415





Sgt. John Trotter deadlifting 573 pounds at the USAREUR Championships. He is in the 242-pound class. (Photo by Shari Langhorst)



Sgt. Frank Langhorst squatting 479 pounds at the USAREUR Championships. He is in the 165-pound class. (Photo by Shari Langhorst)



FLARE

